THE VIRGINIA JOURNAL, AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1787. (No. 172.)

Richard Conway,

Has for SALE,
Few hogſheads of Weſt-India rum,
Sugar of an excellent quality, in barrels,
Brandy in pipes,

SALT.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

FOR the accommodation of the public, and in particular the citizens of Alexandria and George-Town, an elegant STAGE COACH is now finiſhed, which will alternately proceed to and from the abovementioned places every day in the week, Sundays excepted.——The Proprietor has introduced *this* arrangement to co-operate with his regular Poſt-Stages from Baltimore by the way of *George-Town*, in order that the latter may be equally benefited with the uſe of the ſtages and the reception of the public mail.——No alteration of this eſtabliſhment the public may reſt aſſured will take place unleſs the advantages ſhould be incompetent to the expence.

GABRIEL P. VANHORNE.

May 10, 1787.

In conſideration of the ſcarcity of caſh, and the deſires of many to ſend mares to the General's Jacks, who are unable, or unwilling to pay the ſum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that theſe Jacks, viz. ROYAL-GIFT and the KNIGHT of MALTA, will cover the remaining part of this ſeaſon, which now ſuits beſt, at Five Barrels or Eight Barrels of Corn; and to add, that thoſe who have already had mares or jennies, intending to ſend more, the difference between five barrels and five pounds ſhall be allowed in payment for the latter.—The terms in all other reſpects are the ſame as have been advertiſed.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overſeer.

Mount-Vernon, May 8, 1787.

THE noted horſe SELIM, will cover mares this ſeaſon at Alexandria, at Three Dollars each.—Credit will be given until the firſt day of September next, and in caſe of failure at that period, four pounds.—Selim was got by Mr. Galloway's Selim, full blooded horſe and had as great a character of a ſtanding horſe as any on the continent; his grandſire was Othello, commonly called Black and all Black, one of the fineſt horſes in England; his dam was commonly called Major Jennifer's Engliſh mare, reckoned to be one of the fineſt mares in the State of Virginia.—He is upwards of 15 hands high and elegantly formed. LAWRENCE HOOFF.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

Rich and Cheap Land for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

BETWEEN Four and Five Hundred Acres of very rich LAND, pleaſantly and advantageouſly ſituated in Berkeley County, in the State of Virginia, about 10 Miles from Shepherd's-Town, and 8 from Martinſburg. This Tract is a part of the valuable Plantation of the late General Lee, which hath been admired, by the beſt Judges, for the extraordinary Luxuriance of its Soil. An indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by the Proprietor, with immediate Poſſeſſion.——Application for Terms, which will be very reaſonable, may be made to Mr. JAMES ALCOCK, Conveyancer and Broker, in Baltimore-Town, Maryland.

April 20, 1787.

To be Sold,

A SMALL plantation containing 108 ACRES, lying in Berkeley County, two miles from Hoff's Ferry, forty acres are cleared, and on which is a good farm-houſe, not yet finiſhed, near several merchant mills, has two good ſprings on it, and the ſoil is thought equal to any in ſaid county.—For terms apply to ALEXANDER WHITE, near the premiſes, or ROBERT WHITE at Wincheſter.

Berkeley County, April 25, 1787.

A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

William H. Powell and Company,

Acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed their ſtore to the three ſtory brick houſe, on Fairfax-ſtreet, next door to Meſſrs. Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney, where they have for ſale, by wholeſale and retail, an aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, viz.

SUPERFINE and ſecond broadcloths,
Iriſh ſheetings,
Ditto linens,
A large quantity of jeans, jeanets, fuſtians, &c.
An elegant aſſortment of calicoes,
Thread hoſe,
Hats,
Mens' and womens' ſaddles, in ſmall packages,
London porter in bottles,
Excellent ale in ditto,
Hard, queens' and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c.

☞ They requeſt all perſons indebted to them to make ſpeedy payment, as they are very anxious to have the buſineſs of the preceding year finally ſettled.—Thoſe who are unable to comply with the above requeſt, will pleaſe give their notes for their reſpective balances.—Any application for credit hereafter will be unneceſſary, as they are determined to ſell the GOODS on hand at a low price for preſent pay only.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have juſt received, and now ready for ſale, at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms, by wholeſale and retail, for Caſh, Tobacco, Flour or Ginſeng;

Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, ſhalloons, calamancoes, tammies and durants,
Cardinals trimmed with ſnail and ermine,
Ruſſel and Calamanco petticoats,
Moreens, fuſtians and bed-ticks,
Nankeens, a beautiful aſſortment of calicoes,
Iriſh linens, brown ſheetings,
Mens' and womens' ſtrong and fine leather ſhoes,
Womens' coloured and laſting ditto,
A variety of check handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Muſlin ditto,
Plain and figured lawns,
Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs,
Needle worked aprons,
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fans,
Italian flowers and feathers,
Ribbons and Umbrellas,
Mens' and womens' cotton and thread hoſe,
Mens' black and white ſilk ditto,
Mens' and womens' beaver and kid gloves,
Black ſilk mitts,
Thread and ſewing ſilk,
Writing-paper, quills and wafers,
Playing Cards, &c.

A large ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE,

HL from 6 to 18 inch hinges,
H from 3 to 10 inch ditto,
Butts,
Table, deſk and cheſt locks,
Cheſt double and ſingle ditto,
Deſk, till and cupboard ditto,
Wood ſcrews, gimlets and cloak-pins,
Screw rings and knobs,
Steel and iron plate handſaws,
Saſh and Dovetail ditto,
Raſps and files,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and penknives,
Sciſſors,
Drawing knives,
Pump and other hammers,
Calking irons,
Marking irons,
Braſs cocks,
Pins and needles,
Braſs, iron and jappanned candleſticks,
Cork ſcrews,
Buckles,
Money ſcales,
Bridle bitts and ſtirrup irons,

A few quarter caſks Madera and Sherry Wines, Liverpool Salt, beſt Swediſh Iron in bars, German Steel, Plough Shears, Roll Brimſtone, White Lead in kegs, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles, Sewing Twine, Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, &c. &c.

Alexandria, March 15, 1787.

Spring GOODS.

The Eſther, Captain Richard Ledger, is juſt arrived from Whitehaven, with a very valuable and general cargo of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which are opening for ſale at the wholeſale ſtore of

Robinſon, Sanderſon and Rumney,

On Fairfax-ſtreet.

The following are the principal articles, viz.

SACKING,
Oſnaburgs,
Sail canvas from No. 1 to No. 8,
Dowlas,
Brown and white ſheetings,
Brown hollands,
¼, ⅞ and 4-4 Iriſh linens,
Bed ticking and bunts,
Apron wide check,
Furniture ditto,
Striped hollands,
Printed linens, calicoes and chintzes,
Huckaback and diaper tablecloths,
Dyed pocket and pillow fuſtians,
Ditto jeans and jeanets,
Ditto ſatinets,
White jeans and French cords,
Dutch rope and India dimity,
Italian cords,
Marſeilles quiltings,
Flowered muſlinets, &c.
Sagathees and caſſimers,
Duroys and durants,
Tammies and ſhalloons,
Wildbores and laſtings,
Calamancoes, &c. &c.
½ and apron wide lawns,
Long lawns and muſlins,
Cambricks,
Plain and ſouſle gauzes,
A neat aſſortment of modes, ſatins, perſians, florentines, luſtrings, ſarſnets, &c.
Elegant ſarſnet cardinals and cloaks,
Ditto petticoats,
Common, neat and elegant waiſtcoat patterns,
Ribbons of all kinds,
Oſtrich feathers,
Fans, flowers, &c.
Black and white edgings and laces,
Bandano and Barcelona handkerchiefs,
Printed linen ditto,
Checked linen and cotton ditto,
Lawn and gauze ditto,
Mens' and womens' ſilk and leather gloves,
Faſhionable mens' beſt London hats,
Ditto caſtor ditto,
Ditto felt ditto,
Ditto ladies' riding ditto,
Mens' coarſe and fine ſhoes and boots,
Womens' leather ſhoes,
Ladies' calamanco, morocco, black and white ſatin ſhoes,
Shoe ſoles and boot legs,
Oſnaburg, nuns, coloured and French threads,
Shoe thread,
Sewing ſilk and twiſt,
Foolſcap, pot and poſt paper,
Blank books,
Bibles, teſtaments, &c.
Paſteboards,
Wafers and ſealing-wax,
Inkpowder,
Common, caravan and gilt trunks,
Looking-glaſſes,
Mens' and womens' ſaddles,
All kinds of ſaddlers' materials, with ſaddletrees, &c.
Candles in boxes,
Cheeſe in caſks,
Barley in kegs,
Powder in half barrels,
Shot,
Liverpool beer,
2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 20d. and 30d. nails,
Caſtings of all ſorts,
Waggon boxes in ſets,
American and crown ſithes,
Ditto ſickles,
Broad and narrow hoes,
Falling axes, &c.
Sad irons and frying-pans,
Spades and ſhovels,
Carpenters' and joiners' tools complete,
Cutlery, ſteelyards, deſk furniture, &c.
Stock, iron and braſs caſe locks, &c. &c.
Plated ſtirrup irons,
Snaffle and curb bits,
Large and ſmall gold ſcales with weights,
Shop ſcales with weights,
An elegant aſſortment of metal buttons, with almoſt every other ſpecies of hardware,
Wool cards,
Leading lines, traceropes, bed cords, &c. &c.
White, yellow, Spaniſh brown, red and blue paints in kegs,
Lampblack,
Boiled linſeed oil in jars,
Pewter aſſorted,
Plates, diſhes, &c.
Copper tea-kettles,
Coffee-pots, &c.
Carpets,
Queen's-ware well aſſorted in half crates,
Stone-ware in crates,
Bottles and jugs looſe from half a gallon to 3 gallons,
Glaſs-ware in ſmall caſks,
Pipes in caſks,
Copperas,
A ſet of walnut chairs,
Hair ſifters,
Wire ſieves,
Fine old Jamaica ſpirits in puncheons,
Liverpool ſtoved ſalt,
With a variety of other articles too tedious to inſert,

Alexandria, April 19, 1787.

It is no longer poſſible to conceal the diſcontent which viſibly reigns among the members of our adminiſtration, who are quite at a loſs to know how to reſtore tranquillity to the ſtate. The Venetians have made their appearance again on our coaſts, and unhappily for us, have had better ſucceſs than formerly; but what in ſome degree leſſens our fear, and makes us hope that their deſign is not at preſent againſt Suza, is the information we have received, that their ſole intention is to watch the Ottoman fleet, which is now in a very diſtreſſed ſituation off Alexandria. Since writing the above, we have juſt heard that the Venetian fleet have begun to fire upon Suza.

BRACKEL, February 19.

On the 16th of this month about three in the afternoon, there arrived here ſuddenly 100 men of the Heſſian regiment; a while after two regiments of infantry, one company of chaſſeurs, and ſome of the artillery, with ſix pieces of cannon. The ſame day 180 dragoons, and a regiment of huſſars entered the village of Erkelen, and next morning marched for Rinteln. All theſe movements are in conſequence of the unexpected death of Comte de Lippe-Buckebourg.

MADRID, February 20.

A fleet of ſeven ſhips, of 64 guns each, is now fitted out at Cadiz, and the command given to Don Joſeph Solano Marquis del Soccoro. The deſtination of this fleet is not yet made public, but report ſays, that it is intended to repel the attacks of the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, who are endeavouring to obſtruct the trade of the new Philipine Company, by ſeizing our ſhips on their return from India. Others think that it is merely intended to protect the Mediterranean, in conſequence of our late agreement with the Algerines.

LONDON, March 12.

The general territorial impoſt now carrying on in France points out to us the meaſure which we ſhould purſue, an equal land-tax. On this ſubject an error has crept into our practice which demands redreſs. An equal land-tax has been pronounced unjuſt, becauſe numbers of eſtates have been ſold under the old aſſeſſment. It is to be remembered, however, that the old aſſeſſment went no farther than to three ſhillings in the pound. During the war an additional ſhilling was laid, which at the time was conſidered as temporary. Mr. Pit, however, retains the four ſhillings. Now we conceive this to be improper. Let the land-tax be three ſhillings on the old aſſeſſment, and lay the additional ſhilling on all the lands of England by a new aſſeſſment. This would violate no faith, either direct or ſuppoſed, and the revenue would gain a clear, eaſy acquiſition of 500,000l. a year, to the eaſe of the ſhop-keepers, or any other of the oppreſſed bodies upon whom the late impoſts lie partially heavy.

The means taken by the French King to gain his purpoſe of territorial impoſt are ingenious.—By aſſembling the repreſentatives of the Gentry as well as the Nobility and Clergy, he procured a majority on the queſtion. While the French King maintained an army of 300,000 men, the ſons of the Nobleſſe found a ſcanty proviſion in the army. Now that the French, directing their views againſt England, have reduced their army for the increaſe of their marine, the Nobleſſe have no longer the reſource, and they groan under the weight of their burthens. The King takes this wiſe method to relieve them.

Mr. Haſtings ought to have retained the Attorney-General, inſtead of Mr. Erſkine, as his leading council, with a view of obtaining that juſtice which he deſerves.

March 13. On Sunday an expreſs packet was received at Baron Lynden's, the Dutch Ambaſſador's houſe in Hertford-ſtreet from the Hague: Since which it is given out with confidence, that the Commiſſioners from the States-General to Nimeguen have had their firſt conference with the Prince who received them very cordially; and the reſult has been that an accommodation will take place directly, and his Serene Highneſs, with his family, will ſhortly return to the Hague.

It is now certain that General Elliot comes home in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer. He has written to the Commander in Chief to ſignify to his Majeſty that, after having put the Rock into a complete ſtate of defence, it is his intention to retire. There is not a doubt but his requeſt will be complied with, and there are many very good *peace* Generals waiting for the appointment.

In the naval eſtimates for the preſent year, 1787, the ſum of 70.000l. is fixed to be aſked for to be applied towards the purpoſes of going on with the men of war now on the ſtocks, and the ſum of 85,000l. for repairs of ſhips.

On Saturday an expreſs arrived from France with an account that the great caiſſoon, juſt completed at Cherbourg, had given way. This event had been occaſioned by the late violent weſterly winds, which had cauſed an uncommon high ſea. An expreſs was gone to Paris with all the particulars of this event, when our correſpondent's letter was deſpatched from France.

A letter from Rheims, dated February 27, ſays, "About a fortnight ago a boat, with about 40 perſons in it, croſſing the Maeſe, near Dun, in Clermontois, was overſet, and all on board, except the waterman, periſhed. There were eleven pregnant women among them. A labourer being told of the dreadful accident, mounted a ſtout horſe in an in- a bank twenty feet high. The moment he got above the waves, he directed his ſwimming, with his horſe, amidſt thoſe heads of the women that appeared now and then above water. He ſeized eight of them by their hair, and let them ſucceſſively go, till he found his wife, whom he carried aſhore, and afterwards on his back to a public-houſe, where ſhe gave ſome ſigns of life; but nature, by ſo violent a ſhock, forced the offspring from its mother's womb, and they both died a few minutes after. The huſband, the unhappy ſpectator of ſuch a diſmal ſcene, did not ſurvive them long. Grief had preyed ſo faſt on his heart, that he died the next morning. They were all three buried in the ſame coffin. The Magiſtrates of the town would have puniſhed the waterman for his negligence, or want of ſkill, but that, among the victims of his imprudence, were his wife and ſiſter."

On Thurſday laſt died Samuel Graves, of Hembury-Fort, Eſq; in Devonſhire, Admiral of the White in his Majeſty's fleet. He was Commandér in Chief at Boſton, when the late troubles began, and ſet fire to Charleſtown, by firing red hot balls during the attack at Bunker's-Hill, and afterwards burned Falmouth, with ſtores and effects belonging to the rebels to the amount of 150,000l.

Extract of a letter from Turin, February 10.

"A courier has juſt arrived here with deſpatches from the Court of Madrid, and is likewiſe charged with private letters to the executive Miniſters, containing a complete approbation of the Spaniſh Court to a propoſed Treaty for binding the national concerns of Spain and Sardinia more cloſely together. This meaſure has been long in contemplation, and, ſhould it be brought to effect, will, it is preſumed, turn out every way advantageous to the parties concerned."

Divers opinions reſpecting the power of the Houſe of Lords to try Mr. Haſtings, he being a Commoner, and it being the privilege of an Engliſhman to be tried *per Pares*, according to Magna Charta; a correſpondent has furniſhed us with ſeveral inſtances of ſuch trials which have taken place ſometimes at the mere motion of the Houſe of Lords, and at others, upon the impeachment of the Commons.

John Maltravers was tried at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, 4th Edward III. for the murther of Edmund, Earl of Kent, and ſentenced to be drawn and hanged.

William Weſton, 1ſt Richard II. had the like judgment for delivering up a caſtle.

John Sire de Gomenys, received judgment to be beheaded.

John Atlee was accuſed of ſeveral offences to the wrong of the King and his people, 42 Edward III. he was found guilty, and committed to the Tower until he made fine and ranſom at the King's pleaſure.

Richard Lyons, accuſed by the Commons, the 20th Edward III. of ſeveral deceits, extortion, and other evil deeds, was adjudged at the Bar of the the Lords to be impriſoned until he made fine and ranſom at the King's will; and that he ſhould loſe his freedom of London.

In latter times, Sir Giles Mompeſſon, Knight, was charged at the Bar of the Houſe, with a fraud in the execution of a grant for the ſole manufacture of gold and ſilver thread. The Houſe gave judgment againſt him, March 26, 1621, that he ſhould ſtand degraded from the order of Knighthood; that he ſhould be a perpetual out-law; that he ſhould be excepted out of all general pardons, and be impriſoned during life.

In the ſame ſeſſion the Houſe of Lords gave judgment againſt Edward Floud, a lawyer, for having ſpoken ſcandalous words of the Palſgrave. He was charged at the Bar by Mr. Attorney-General, and received judgment of degradation; that he ſhould ride on horſeback with his face to the horſe's tail to Cheapſide, where he ſhould be impilloried. On a ſubſequent day he was to be whipped at a cart's tail from the Fleet to Weſtminſter-hall, and afterwards to pay a fine of 500l.

Theſe are a ſufficient number of inſtances to ſhew the power of the Houſe in all caſes whatever.

At the final hearing of the cauſe, the delinquent is brought to the Bar, there to kneel till the Lord-Keeper bid him ſtand up. If the accuſation comes from the Houſe of Commons, ſome of their own members manage the evidence and reply. When the cauſe is fully heard, the Lords come to a reſolution, and give notice to the Commons, who attend with their Speaker to demand judgment; which is accordingly pronounced by the Chancellor.

March 22. Miniſters have at length diſcovered the important ſecret, that the French and Portugueſe have entered into a commercial treaty, one of the articles of which is, that France is to have the whole of their Brazil cotton. What ſtep will be taken in conſequence of this diſcovery we know not; but Miniſters have been for ſeveral days ſo very much occupied, that the Lord Chancellor has not been able to attend in Lincoln's-Inn Hall.

The idea of a *commutation* for *Gibraltar* is once more brought forward; but ſure no Miniſtry, poſſeſſed of a truly *Engliſh* heart, will venture to part with that which ſecures our Mediterranean trade, and procures to our navigation in that ſea a ſafety unknown to any other nation in Europe; the people of Africa may be conſidered by every nation *but England*, as piratical and cruel, but towards *England* they have behaved, in general, with reſpect and friendſhip. The cauſe of this behaviour, let the ſkeptic read in the *annals of the Britiſh navy* and the the glorious *defence of Gibraltar*.

Amongſt the ſavings of this year will be the Poſt-Office, whoſe revenues are increaſing in a very conſiderable degree ſince the new mode of franking.

If a laſting and honorable peace could be ſecured by the public meaſures of any Miniſtry, it undoubtſee thoſe meaſures enforced; but ſuch is the of man, that *rivalſhip* between States will produce *war*; *ſuperiority* (eſpecially in will never be born by any power for one after it feels itſelf ſtrong enough to enter into conteſt.

March 24. The return of the Stadtholder is a matter finally decided on, preparatory conciliation. The dragoons, Swiſs guards other troops, which attended him at Nim have received orders to prepare their camp eq to form a camp at Loo, in the ſame manner th laſt year; and his Highneſs and family go fro meguen the beginning of April.

A report was circulated upon 'Change yeſt which was brought by the Dutch mail, and ge believed, that there had been a dreadful riot i land. The mob proceeded to outrages, in ſeveral houſes were demoliſhed, and many o ous characters to the rioters have been very r treated; but the particulars have not yet p tranſpired.

Vaſt quantities of wool have been lately ſm from Ireland to France.

We hear that Lord North's illneſs ſtill con The faculty, however, entertain hopes from riding, and a bracing regimen. From one eyes viſion is utterly loſt, and ſo imperfect other as to be able only to diſtinguiſh ligh darkneſs.

The Emperor of Morocco is reported to hav a very ſingular demand on our government, ſequence of the war ſubſiſting between his M Majeſty and the Malteſe. He has ſent an A dor to Gibraltar to demand from our Cou ſhips of 50, two of 60, and two of 70 guns hired for an unlimited time, offering 150,00 tres for the firſt year; that is to ſay, 100,000 in ready money, and 50,000 in duties on fre viſions, which the Engliſh ſhall have a right t at Tetuan. The Emperor's Miniſter is to rem Gibraltar till an anſwer arrives from the Britiſh This curious requiſition will probably be the of ſhutting the port of Tangiers, &c. againſ cruiſers in the Mediterranean, as it is impoſſib Majeſty's Miniſters can comply with it.

March 27. Yeſterday the anniverſary din the Humane Society was held at the London T when a very numerous and elegant company pa of an excellent entertainment,—but the feaſt ſon, of humanity, and philanthropy, came after when the objects ſaved from drowning made appearance to expreſs their gratitude to their rous benefactors, and gave a ſtriking teſtimo the utility of this inſtitution.

March 29. The Eaſt-India Company have, time, near four millions of tea at market.

Accounts from the Hague mention, that a baſſador is juſt arrived there from Peterſbur negotiate a new treaty of amity, &c. with the General.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

On Wedneſday the 11th inſt. ended at the city of Albany, between the Commiſſ Indian Affairs of this State, and ſome of the pal Sachems of the Seneca nation. In the of which the Sachems expreſſed the greateſt ſ ſhip and attachment to the United States, bu particularly to this State. After the treaty wa they received a number of preſents, and this ing will ſet off on their return home.

Accounts from Boſton, dated laſt Thurſday

"By a gentlemen who arrived in town on day, directly from the county of Hampſh are informed, that the Honorable Juſtices Supreme Judicial Court, finiſhed their ſeſſ the county of Berkſhire, laſt week, after SENTENCE of DEATH on SIX of the rebe have been taken in arms in that county;— among many others, ſentencing William W Eſq; Chief Juſtice of the Court of Commo for that county, to be impriſoned ſix mont a fine of 100l. and find ſureties for keeping the for five years—and a Mr. Gould, a lawyer, a fine of 50l. to the State, and find ſureties good behaviour for three years.

—— *Auſtin*, of Sheffield, and a Mr. *Wilc* are told, are among the rebels under ſente death in Berkeſhire county. Capt. *Hami* commanded the rebels in the attack on Col. at Sheffield, has not yet received his trial, on ac of the bad ſtate of his wounds.

We hear, that the rebels in Hampſhire have ly made ſeveral incendiary attempts to deſtro buildings and other property belonging to Gen. *herd*, at Weſtfield.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in St. Eu dated January 26, 1787, to a Merchant in this

"Pray, when you write me, give me a r why your planters do not breed mules for exp tion: as I am confident it would anſwer much in their favor, than ſending us a parcel of old which oftentimes are not worth the trouble n pence of exportation, being not fit for the mills; major part of the planters of theſe Iſlands, fro perience, would rather give 8 or 10 joes for a mule, than they would one third of the ſame horſe, unleſs it be for the ſaddle.

"A cargo of good mules would be worth, a ſent, 10 joes per head, and I am certain, th not any cargo of horſes brought to theſe parts, w fetch half the ſum."

On Friday laſt the United States in Congre ſembled, paſſed a reſolution recommending it t different States, to repeal all their laws, no force, which are inconſiſtent with the treaty of between the United States of A[illegible]ca, and King of Great-Britain.

Agreeably to the conſtitution of the young ladies academy, the annual election for viſitors was held at the ſaid academy, on Wedneſday the 2d inſtant, when the following gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen for the enſuing year, viz.—The Right Rev. Dr. William White;—The Rev. Dr. Henry Helmuth.—The Rev. Dr. George Duffield.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw.—The Hon. Charles Pettit, Eſq; Dr. Gerardus Clarkſon.—John Gill, Eſq; Samuel Miles.—Richard Bache.—Thomas Bartow.—Dr. Benjamin Ruſh.—John Swanwick.

ALEXANDRIA, May 17.

Laſt Friday Morning his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, Eſq; Governor of this Commonwealth, paſſed through this Town on his Way to join the Federal Convention to be holden at Philadelphia.

A Carolina Newſpaper of the 23d Ult. mentions, that a Duel was lately fought near Belleville, between Doctor Bell and Major Lewis, in which the Doctor unfortunately fell.

Laſt Evening Hugh Taylor and Daniel Henneſy (Runaway Servants belonging to the Potomack Company) were ſentenced to receive 39 Laſhes each, for Stealing, which Sentence was immediately executed.

Captain Jones in the Brig Georgia Packet is arrived at Philadelphia, from L'Orient.—He brings Advices of the Loſs of 65 Sail of Veſſels, from the latter End of November to the Beginning of February, in the Bay of Biſcay, between Bourdeaux and Uſhant.

The Empreſs of China, Capt. Green, from Canton, is arrived at New-York.

Arrived. Sloop Suſan, Packard, from Surinam.

Sailed. Brig Nancy, Finley, for Baltimore.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

A Loaf made of good Burr-Flour, at 15s. per Hundred Weight, to weigh 28 Ounces, at 3d. ¼.

☞ Any Bread, under the above Weight and Quality, is ordered to be ſeized by the Clerk of the Market for the Uſe of the Poor.

The following CIRCULAR LETTER has been tranſmitted by the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, *to the GOVERNORS of the reſpective States.*

SIR,

OUR Secretary for Foreign Affairs has tranſmitted to you copies of a letter to him from our Miniſter at the Court of London, of the 4th day of March, 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been incloſed in it.

We have deliberately and diſpaſſionately examined and conſidered the ſeveral facts and matters urged by Britain as infractions of the treaty of peace on the part of America, and we regret that in ſome of the States too little attention appears to have been paid to the public faith pledged by that treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, morality and national honor, but alſo the firſt principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements conſtitutionally and fairly made.

Our national conſtitution, having committed to us the management of the national concerns with foreign States and powers, it is our duty to take care that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our juriſdiction by the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate, and it is alſo our duty to provide, that the eſſential intereſts and peace of the whole confederacy, be not impaired or endangered by deviations from the line of public faith, into which any of its members may, from whatever cauſe, be unadviſedly drawn.

Let it be remembered, that the Thirteen Independent Sovereign States have, by expreſs delegation of power, formed and veſted in us a general, though limited ſovereignty, for the general and national purpoſes ſpecified in the confederation. In this ſovereignty they cannot ſeverally participate (except by their Delegates) nor with it have concurrent juriſdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation moſt expreſsly conveys to us the ſole and *excluſive* right and power of determining on *war* and *peace*, and of entering into *treaties* and alliances, &c.

When therefore a treaty is conſtitutionally made, ratified and publiſhed by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and ſuperadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of State Legiſlatures. Treaties derive their obligation from being compacts between the Sovereign of this and the Sovereign of another nation; whereas laws or ſtatutes derive their force from being acts of a Legiſlature competent to the paſſing of them. Hence it is clear, that treaties muſt be implicitly received and obſerved by every member of the nation; for as State Legiſlatures are not competent to the making of ſuch compacts, or treaties, ſo neither are they competent, in that capacity, authoritatively to decide on, or aſcertain the conſtruction and ſenſe of them. When doubts ariſe reſpecting the conſtruction of State laws, it is not unuſual, nor improper, for the State Legiſlatures, by explanatory or declaratory acts, to remove thoſe doubts: But the caſe between laws and compacts, or treaties, is, in this, widely different; for when doubts ariſe reſpecting the ſenſe and meaning of a treaty, they are ſo far from being cognizable by a State Legiſlature, that the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, have no authority to ſettle and determine them: For as the Legiſlature only, which conſtitutionally paſſes a law, has power to reviſe and amend it, ſo the ſovereigns only, who are parties to the treaties have power, by mutual conſent and poſterior articles, to correct or explain it.

ing the meaning of a treaty, like all doubts reſpecting the meaning of a law, are, in the firſt inſtance, mere judicial queſtions, and are to be heard and decided in the Courts of Juſtice, having cognizance of the cauſes in which they ariſe, and whoſe duty it is to determine them according to the rules and maxims eſtabliſhed by the laws of nations for the interpretation of treaties. From theſe principles it follows of neceſſary conſequence, that no individual State has a right, by Legiſlative acts, to decide, and point out the ſenſe in which their particular citizens and courts ſhall underſtand this or that article of a treaty.

It is evident that a contrary doctrine would not only militate againſt the common and eſtabliſhed maxims and ideas relative to this ſubject, but would prove no leſs ludicrous in practice, than it is irrational in theory; for in that caſe, the ſame article of the ſame treaty might, by law, be made to mean one thing in New-Hampſhire, another thing in New-York, and neither the one nor the other of them in Georgia.

How far ſuch Legiſlative acts would be valid and obligatory, even within the limits of the State paſſing them, is a queſtion which we hope never to diſcuſs. Certain, however it is, that ſuch acts cannot bind either of the contracting Sovereigns, and conſequently cannot be obligatory on their reſpective nations.

But if treaties, and every article in them, be (as they are and ought to be) binding on the whole nation; if individual States have no right to accept ſome articles and reject others; and if the impropriety of State acts to interpret and decide the ſenſe and conſtruction of them be apparent; ſtill more manifeſt muſt be the impropriety of State acts to control, delay or modify the operation and execution of theſe national compacts.

When it is conſidered, that the ſeveral States, aſſembled by their Delegates in Congreſs, have expreſs power to form treaties, ſurely the treaties ſo formed are not afterwards to be ſubject to ſuch alterations as this or that Legiſlature may think expedient to make, and that too without the conſent of either of the parties to it,—that is, in the preſent caſe, without the conſent of all the United States, who, collectively, are parties to this treaty on the one ſide, and his Britannic Majeſty on the other. Were the Legiſlatures to poſſeſs, and to exerciſe ſuch power, we ſhould ſoon be involved as a nation, in anarchy and confuſion at home, and in diſputes which would probably terminate in hoſtilities and war with the nations with whom we may have formed treaties. Inſtances would then be frequent of treaties fully executed in one State and only partly executed in another; and of the ſame article being executed in one manner in one State, and in a different manner, or not at all, in another State. Hiſtory furniſhes no precedent of ſuch liberties taken with treaties under form of law in any nation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue-Store, oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling-houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

By the Preſident and Directors of the Potomack Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in purſuance of the power and authority veſted in them, by the act, for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack River, all the ſhares in the company on which the requiſitions heretofore made by the board, have not been paid, will be offered for ſale at auction; ſuch of them as were ſubſcribed for in the State of Virginia, at the Court-Houſe in Alexandria, on Tueſday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and ſuch of them as were ſubſcribed for in Maryland, at Suter's Tavern, in George-Town, on the day following, being the 27th day of the month.

By order of the Board.

JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

May 15, 1787.

To be RENTED,

And entered on the 1ſt of June next,

THE Houſe where formerly the Vendue Store was kept, now in poſſeſſion of Cleon Moore, Eſq; which is in a good ſituation for buſineſs. Alſo, a ſmall Houſe on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, with a Lot for a garden. Likewiſe, Two Stores with convenient Dwelling-Houſes, on Union-ſtreet. For terms, apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH COPPER, or Mr. RICHARD ARELL.

May 17, 1787.

THE Subſcriber intending for England in the courſe of the preſent ſummer, or early in the fall, requeſts thoſe indebted to him either by bond, note, or open account, or to the late partnerſhip between him and WILLIAM SAVAGE, deceaſed, to ſettle their balances, in order the better to enable him to diſcharge the debts he may have incurred during his reſidence in the country.

ARTHUR MAXWELL.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

Dixon and Allyn,

TAKE the liberty to inform the public that they have ſet up the COACH and CHAIR MAKING buſineſs, at the corner of St. Aſaph and King ſtreet.—Any perſon by applying may have carriages made or repaired at the ſhorteſt notice and in the beſt manner.—As they have taken great pains to get the beſt workmen, they flatter themſelves they ſhall be able to give ſatisfaction to their employers.—They likewiſe will have for ſale carriages of all kinds on hand, when applied for.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

THE partnerſhip between COCHRAN and MITCHEL being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, it is requeſted that all thoſe indebted to ſaid Cochran and Mitchel do make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any claims againſt them will forward their accounts in order to have them ſettled and receive payment.

Colcheſter, May 1, 1787.

N. B. Mr. COCHRAN continues to carry on buſineſs as formerly.

WILLIAM MOUNSHER intending to return to Europe ſhortly, requeſts all thoſe to whom he is indebted to ſend in their accounts, that they may be immediately diſcharged; he alſo takes this method of acquainting thoſe who ſtand indebted to WILLIAM MOUNSHER and CO. that it is expected they will diſcharge their obligations within two months from this date, or ſuits will be commenced directly after the expiration of that time.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

To be Sold,

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Jacob Janney, deceaſed,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 340 acres, lying on and about the Catoctan Mountain, in the County of Loudon and State of Virginia, within about 3 or 4 miles of Leeſburg, and the main road leading from thence to Snickers's Gap runs through the ſame. There is a log dwelling houſe, about 50 or 60 acres of cleared land, and an apple and peach orchard which ſeldom fail of producing good crops thereon. The land is ſtrong and fertile and we think will anſwer to divide into two farms.—The terms will be made known on applying to the Subſcribers near the premiſes.

BLEACKSTONE JANNEY, }
ISRAEL JANNEY, } Executors.

May 14, 1787.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN from my plantation near Ravenſworth, on Holmes's-Run, the 29th of April, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 hands high and 6 years old, with a white ſpot in his forehead, and no other white about him: He paces and trots and hath been accuſtomed to the draught, by which his ſides, &c. are a good deal rubbed, and his back was hurt by the ſaddle juſt above his ſhoulder; I have reaſon to ſuppoſe he was ſtolen by a perſon in the neighbourhood, with a view to his being conveyed into the back-country, though he may poſſibly be detained nearer home.—I will give TWO DOLLARS reward for taking up the horſe, and returning him or giving me certain information where I may get him; and TWENTY DOLLARS reward for apprehending or diſcovering the thief, ſo that he may be brought to conviction.

W. BROWN.

Alexandria, May 17, 1787.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in George-Town on Potomack River, BOB, a Mulatto fellow, rather ſmall ſize, about 40 years of age, not very talkative, has buſhy hair, was brought up to the joiner's buſineſs and can do very good work; he is a modeſt fellow but will get drunk when he can get liquor. His former maſter, Mr. William Haymond, who I am informed lives in Harriſon County, Virginia, ſold him to me in the year 1773, but before that time he had intended to procure his freedom as a ſlave, by ſelling him to a man in Frederick County, for the term I think of 10 years, but finding the perſon could not pay the money agreed upon, the bargain became void and Bob was ſold to me by Mr. Haymond as a ſlave, but by ſome means, having poſſeſſion of the papers, whereby he was to have obtained his freedom, petitioned the Magiſtrates of Montgomery Court, for that purpoſe, and on a hearing was ordered to return to his State of ſlavery. I ſuppoſe he may ſtill have thoſe papers in his poſſeſſion, and ſhew them as his diſcharge.—When he left me, which was about the 4th of April laſt, he had on a brown ſheeting linen ſhirt, a ſhort coat and breeches of drab frize, ſtockings, ſhoes and hat, but I cannot deſcribe the quality. I think his height is ſomewhere between 5 feet 6 and 5 feet 8 inches.—I am inclined to think he will endeavour to get up to his old maſter's, or perhaps to the Eaſtern-Shore in ſome veſſel from George-Town.—The above reward will be paid for ſecuring him ſo that I get him again, and reaſonable expences for bringing and delivering him to me in George-Town.

ROBERT PETER.

George-Town, May 15, 1787.

N. B. All Captains, Maſters of veſſels or others are hereby forewarned from taking on board or employing him at their peril.

R. PETER.

POETRY.

ODE to MODESTY.

"O THOU! who sitt'st by Merit's side,
With seraph-looks, unstain'd by pride;
Meekest of forms that tread the enamell'd plain!
Whose magic sheds a roseate grace,
That adds new charms to beauty's face,
And giv'st to gentlest forms a more enchanting reign!
Not rob'd in flashy splendours bright,
That glare upon the aching sight,
But like Night's regent in a silv'ry gleam,
When verdant vales are gemm'd with pearly dews,
And the lone traveller his way pursues
O'er dusky moors and rocks, chear'd by its pensive beam.
The Sage (upon whose honor'd head
Ennobling Time its snows hath shed)
Thy vot'ry kneels, and hails thy native grace;
Valor too with thee is found,
His brows with vivid laurels bound,
Tho' born to act, yet not his acts to trace:
For when loud Fame his prowess speaks,
Thy orient blushes tinge his cheeks;
Whilst Cowardice high vaunts with brazen pride,
And Falsehood's tongue, the vain and shadowy deed,
"What heroes brave his wrath compell'd to bleed!"
Till Time shakes off those plumes, and all the wretch deride.

O thou! whose spirit most possess'd
The fair Lucretia's spotless breast,
When her great soul effus'd its crimson tide:
A purer stream, O Nymph divine!
Has ne'er imbu'd thy virgin shrine.
See Roman freedom from its fountain glide!
Sweet Modesty! thy accents flow
Like whisp'ring Zephyrs gently flow,
Dear to the Bard, and soul-subduing Nine;
Sister of Genius, Virtue's sweetest friend,
Guide all my thoughts, and o'er each act attend,
For in thy lovely train the Graces ever shine."

FORMERLY by advertisement I requested all those that were indebted to me to come and settle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.——I once more, and for the last time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promissary note, open account, or otherwise to come and pay the same.—Likewise, all those that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjusted and paid by myself in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts settled (if possible) and that speedily, as I intend once more to cross the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up against my estate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the spot, or alive.—For in the course of thirty odd years that I have been in business too many accounts of this description have I seen.—There is on hand about a thousand pounds first cost of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Also, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Also some NEGROES that I will either sell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with any of my servants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I shall deal with them as the law directs.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on the 11th of April, from the Rope-Walk owned by Mr. James Irvine, a handsome Mulatto man, named ANTHONY, the property of the Subscriber; he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has a very pleasing countenance, black hair which he sometimes wears cued: He had on and took with him a brown coat, white jacket, black breeches, white thread stockings, and shoes and buckles; he has also a silver watch and some gold.—It is probable that he may change his clothes.—He can read and I have no doubt but he has a pass.—As he has been brought up to the rope-making business, it is probable that he will attempt to hire himself to that business as a freeman.—I have reason to suppose that he was seduced away by a white woman.—Whoever takes up said servant and returns him to his master, shall receive TEN DOLLARS if taken in this County, if 40 miles TWENTY DOLLARS, if 60 miles THIRTY DOLLARS, and if further the above reward.

DENNIS RAMSAY.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be Let,

A HOUSE on Fairfax-street, adjoining that in which Mr. Thomas Hanson now lives, it is calculated for accommodating a small family in trade, having three rooms, a store and large cellar, with a yard and excellent garden.—Also the HOUSE adjoining, in which Mr. William Anderson lately lived.—The terms will be reasonable and may be known by applying to the Subscriber.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, May 3, 1787.

To be SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Friday the 22d day of May next, for Cash, or Tobacco at the market price, if not disposed of before by private contract, of which timely notice will be given,

THE good Brigantine ANNA-MARIA, burthen one hundred and thirty tons, or thereabouts, ten months old, built in Gloucester county, Virginia, of an excellent frame of timber, planks, &c. and well calculated for the West-India, or any other trade where despatch is required; said vessel has been lately refitted with new masts, spars, sails, rigging, &c. and may be sent to sea at an easy expence.—The inventory may be seen, and the vessel viewed, by applying to Capt. Samuel Lewis on board, or at the store of John Legg, Vendue Master.

Fredericksburg, April 17, 1787.

WHEREAS it has been maliciously and falsely reported that I had mortgaged all the property I had, which was without any foundation, as I have not made over the least part thereof; consequently all indebted to me are hereby requested to pay immediately, otherwise suits will be instantly, after this notice, commenced.—In order to satisfy my own just debts, I will sell at public vendue, on the next Court day, a BRICK HOUSE on Princess-street, for ready-money, tobacco, or flour, if not previously sold at private sale.

DAVID JONES.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

Pasturage.

EXCELLENT Pasturage for horses, well inclosed, one mile from this town and near the Rope-Walk, with a spring of water in it.—The price will be one half Johannes for the season.—For particulars inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

Augusta, April 9, 1787.

THIS County being long famous for SPRINGS of a medicinal quality, the good effects of which have been experienced by numbers from different parts, not only of this, but of the neighbouring States, that nothing might be wanting to promote the health of those who may repair to this part of the country, the inhabitants of Staunton are erecting a commodious BATH, which will be fitted for their reception this ensuing summer.—The healthiness of the situation, the good accommodation in the town, the conveniency and utility of the Bath, will, it is presumed, be sufficient motives to induce numbers of ladies and gentlemen to pass the summer in said place.

I HAVE for sale on moderate terms, about £. 800 sterling cost of GOODS, chiefly manufactured at Manchester.—As these goods were in the country before any advance took place in England in consequence of the treaty with France, the purchaser will find them much cheaper bought than any which can now be imported.——I have also three pair of French BURR MILLSTONES, warranted of a superior quality, from 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet, and made up in the neatest manner.—For particulars respecting them I refer any person inclining to purchase to Messrs. D. and I. M'Pherson of this town, or to their brother in Berkeley County, who has had a pair in use for some time past.

JOHN FITZGERALD.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

For Sale,

By way of public auction, on twelve months credit, on the Tuesday after the third Monday in May, being the second day of Fairfax Court,

A LOT in the town of Alexandria, late the property of my brother Col. George Mercer, deceased, bounded by Water and Duke streets, extending along Water-street 176 feet 6 inches and along Duke-street 123 feet 6 inches.—This lot is thought to be commodiously situated for business, Duke-street being the direct inlet into town from the Turnpike Gate and leading to Col. Hooe's wharf where shipping lay.—It will be divided into such parts as may suit smaller purchasers.—Previous to the sale Col. CHARLES SIMMS of Alexandria, will be so obliging as to shew the lot and divisions to any one inclining to purchase.—Also a TRACT of LAND situated on Pohick-Run, in the County of Fairfax, about two miles from Colchester.—This tract is supposed to contain more than 500 acres and is a moiety of an entire tract yet undivided, my moiety of which I sold to Mr. Alexander Henderson some years ago.——The title is unquestionable, for besides having the right of heir and devisee of my late brother, I have obtained an act of the last session of Assembly, to remove all possible doubt touching my right to sell.——Bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale will be required, and to accommodate ready-money purchasers, I will abate 10 per cent. for prompt payment in cash, and will also receive military certificates at their selling price and abate 5 per cent. on them; more will be unequal, as I must pay a commission to get them turned into cash and run the risk of depreciation in the mean time.

J. MERCER.

Fredericksburg, April 30, 1787.

Porter & Ingraham,

Have for SALE,

Excellent HOCK,

Of the first quality, warranted forty years old.

Alexandria, April 26, 1787.

THE Subscriber being impressed with the liveliest sentiments of gratitude to his friends and customers, who have favored him hitherto with their employ, takes the liberty to acquaint them and the public in general, that he has removed his Office to the large brick house on Fairfax-street, opposite to Doctor Brown's, where he continues his former business in the following branches, viz.

Translating the English, French, Hollands and German languages, draws all instruments of writing in law and commerce, settles merchants and tradesmens books and accounts, with the greatest secrecy, accuracy and despatch.—He flatters himself to give ample satisfaction to whoever favors him with their commands, on moderate terms.

He will take in one or two more young gentlemen to instruct in said branches.

JOHN C. KEMPFF.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

To be Let,

And possession given on the 13th day of August next,

THAT convenient two-story BRICK HOUSE on Cameron-street and other improvements, now occupied by Daniel Roberdeau, Esq; and where the Subscriber formerly kept tavern.—Also a small two-story BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax-street, which may be entered on immediately.—For terms apply to the Subscriber, living on Fairfax-street, opposite the Bunch of Grapes Tavern.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 3, 1787.

LOTS for Sale.

To be sold in fee-simple, or let on ground-rent,

A NUMBER of LOTS equal to any in town, on King, Water and Union streets.—A plat of the ground may be seen and terms known at Messrs. PORTER and INGRAHAM's and D. and I. M'PHERSON's.——I will let the whole of these lots together, with a prospect of great advantage, to any person inclined to speculate.

V. PEERS.

May 3, 1787.

☞ TAKE NOTICE.

SOME time in October last, a certain JOHN PONSONBY, a young man, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, fair hair, very ruddy complexion, his dress I cannot describe, came to my house and hired from me, under pretence of going to the Bladensburg races, a large dark BAY HORSE, about 8 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, which said horse he has never returned. I have since understood that he went to the southward.—If any such horse should be taken notice of, I humbly solicit the public to give such information as may restore the said horse to the Subscriber, for which the informer shall be generously rewarded.

THOMAS REED.

Alexandria, May 10, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night from the Subscriber two apprentices, viz. ROGER HOGAN and ZACHARIAH CORBETT, taylors by trade: Hogan is about 19 years of age, slim made and black hair: He had on and took with him, a short dark coloured fustian coat the buttons covered with the same, gray cloth breeches, two pair of osnaburg trousers, two brown linen shirts, round felt hat and old shoes and buckles.—Corbett is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high and black hair: He had on and took with him, a green cloth coat, red waistcoat, old velvet breeches with metal buttons, a pair of nankeen ditto, a dark coloured fustian coat, one brown and one white linen shirt, white stockings, old shoes and metal buckles and a hat very much torn.—Whoever apprehends the above apprentices and secures them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if delivered to the Subscriber living in Alexandria.

WILLIAM DUVALL.

Alexandria, May 6, 1787.

CASH

Given for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

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